not a practical proposition to put domestic LPG in FPS as LPG is not a rationed good. LPG is a purely commercial good marketed by Government Oil Companies through their distributors appointed as per their commercial consideration.

FPSs. Jiave also been allowed to be used as STD booths.

Cases with consumer courts

603. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the cases pending with the consumer courts;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints pending with National Consumer Forum, various State consumer courts etc.

(c) whether any action plan has been formulated for speedy disposal of the complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of financial assistance provided to State for setting up new consumer courts and also strengthening the existing ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Union Government in coordination with National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) and Secretaries in-charge of Consumer Affairs in the States/Union Territories reviews the functioning of the consumer fora including the cases pending with them, through Conferences, meetings, periodical returns, personal visits and letters and also suggest remedial measures wherever shortcomings are observed on a periodical basis.

(b) The details detailing the number of cases filed/disposed off/pending in NCDRC, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (SCDRC) and District Fora (State-wise) as reported by NCDRC, is enclosed as statement I and II. (See *below)*

(c) and (d) The following important steps have been taken by the Government for speedy disposal of cases:

(i) A project for computerization and computer networking of consumer for a throughout the country has been launched in March, 2005 which is expected to increase the efficiency of the Consumer Fora in disposal of cases.

(ii) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was amended in 2002 mainly to facilitate the Fora for quicker disposal of cases.

(iii) Centeral Government and the NCDRC have been suggesting various remedial measures to the State Governments and also requesting them from time to time, not to allow the Consumer Fora to remain non-functional as also to provide adequate facilities to the Consumer Fora, faciliatate setting up of additional benches of State Commissions and additonal District Fora where deemed necessary for speedy disposal of cases.

(iv) NCDRC as well as Department of Consumer Affairs holds regular meetings/Conferences with Presidents of State Commissions and Secretaries in charge of Consumer Affairs of States/UTs to monitor and review the functioning of Consumer Forums in the Country in order to speed up the disposal of cases.

(v) The National Commission, with the approval of the Central Govt, has notified the Consumer Protection Regulations, 2005 to streamline the procedure for days to day functioning of the Consumer Fora.

(e) As per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act 1986, the State Governments are responsible for the establishment of District Fora and State Commissions and provision of manpower, funds and requisite infrastructure to them. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Government/UT Administrations, the Union Government released one time grants in 1995-1999 and 2004-2005 amounting to Rs. 61.80 crores and Rs. 10.20 crores respectively for strengthening of infrastructure of existing Consumer Fora.

Statement-Ill giving details of the grants to the States/UTs, for strengthening of infrastructure of consumer fora released during 1995—99 and 2004-05 is enclosed.

Statement I

Statement of cases filed/disposed of/pending in the National Commission and State Commissions

Dated: 16.02.2006

SI. No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases pending	%of Disposal	As On
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	National Commission	40645	32911	7734	80.9	31.12.2005
1	Andhra Pradesh	17955	15303	2652	85.23	31.12.2005
2	A & N Islands	57	55	2	96.49	30.6.2004
3	Arunchal Pradesh	35	22	13	62.86	31.10.2005
4	Assam	1846	990	856	53.63	31.12.2004
5	Bihar	11013	6870	4143	62.38	31.10.2005
6	Chandigarh	5180	5111	69	98.67	31.1.2006
7	Chhattisgarh	2842	2392	450	84.17	31.12.2005
8	D & N Haveli	11	11	0	100.00	31.12.2004
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0.00	
10	Delhi	24176	20961	3215	86.70	31.1.2006
11	Goa	1671	1513	158	90.54	31.1.2006
12	Gujarat	22397	18979	3218	84.74	31.12.2005
13	Haryana	28366	16069	12297	56.65	31.12.2005
14	Himachal Pradesh	4528	3842	686	84.85	31.12.2005
15	Jammu & Kashmir	4512	3981	531	88.23	31.12.2003
16	Jharkhand	2212	1893	319	85.58	30.9.2005
17	Karnataka	18052	16345	1707	90.54	31.12.2005
18	Kerala	19817	15716	4101	• 79.31	31.12.2005
19	Lakshadweep	12	12	0	100.00	31.1.2006
20	Madhya Pradesh	22145	19967	2178	90.16	31.12.2005
21	Maharashtra	32740	18398	14342	56.19	31.12.2005
22	Manipur	47	20	27	42.55	30.6.2003
23	Meghalaya	145	125	20	86.21	30.6.2005
24	Mizoram	92	31	61	33.70	30.9.2005

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Nagaland	71	59	12	83.10	30.6.2005
26	Orissa	14376	7488	6888	52.09	31.12.2005
27	Pondicherry	746	719	27	96.38	31.12.2005
28	Punjab	16160	11673	4487	7223	31.12.2005
29	Rajasthan	31733	21823	9910	68.77	30.11 2005
30	Sikkim	27	26	1	96.30	30.6.2005
31	Tamilnadu	17620	15927	1693	90.39	31.10.2005
32	Tripura	883	798	85	90.37	31.12.2005
33	UStar Pradesh	44701	13020	31681	29.13	31.12.2005
54	Uttaranachal	2552	2152	400	84 33	31 10.2005
35	West Bengal	10688	9060	1628	84.77	30 11.2005
	Total	359408	251351	108057	69.93	

Statement II

Statement of cases filed/disposed of/pending in District Fora

Dated: 16.02.2006

SI. No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases pending	%of Disposal	As On
1	Andhra Pradesh	154274	147985	6289	95.92	31.12.2005
2	A & N Islands	311	294	17	94.53	30.6.2004
3	Arunchal Pradesh	259	221	38	85.33	31.10.2005
4	Assam	10004	9096	908	90.92	31.12.2004
5	Bihar	60122	46394	13728	77.17	31.10.2005
6.	Chandigarh	29170	28268	902	96.91	31.1.2006
7	Chhattisgarh	21636	19376	2260	89.55	31.12.2005
8	D & N Haveli	70	54	16	77.14	31.12.2004
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0.00	0
10	Delhi	148388	138276	10112	93.19	30.6.2005
11	Goa	5076	4067	1009	80.12	31.1.2006
12	Gujarat	99602	81477	18125	81.80	31.10.2005

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Haryana	142835	123803	19032	86.68	31.12.2005
14	Himachal Pradesh	41622	38756	2866	93.11	31.12.2005
15	Jammu & Kashmir	10436	8247	2189	79.02	31.3.1999
16	Jharkhand	23712	21041	2671	88.74	30.9.2005
17	Karnataka	88825	85748	3077	96.54	31.10.2005
18	Kerala	143336	136414	6922	95.17	31.12.2005
19	Lakshadweep	52	49	3	94.23	31.1.2006
20	Madhya Pradesh	98153	92494	5659	94.23	31.12.2005
21	Maharashtra	167362	149038	18324	89.05	31.12.2005
22	Manipur	916	881	35	96.18	30.6.2003
23	Meghalaya	359	339	20	94.43	30.6.2005
24	Mizoram	1863	1623	240	87.12	30.6.2004
25	Nagaland	246	205	41	83.33	30.6.2005
26	Orissa	62227	58308	3923	93.64	30.11.2005
27	Pondicherry	2258	2201	57	97.48	31.12.2005
28	Punjab	91760	85767	5993	93.47	31.12.2005
29	Rajasthan	189588	178790	10798	94.30	30.11.2005
30	Sikkim	175	169	6	96.57	30.6.2005
31	Tamilnadu	87286	84038	3248	96.28	31.10.2005
32	Tripura	304	238	66	78.29	30.9.2005
33	Uttar Pradesh	371533	291376	80157	78.43	31.12.2005
34	Uttaranachal	24838	22245	2593	89.56	31.10.2005
35	West Bengal	55859	52670	3189	94.29	30.11.2005
	TOTAL	2134501	1909948	224553	89.48	

Statement III

Cases with Consumer Courts One-Time-Grant released to theStates/UTs

Name of the State/ UT	Amount of Grant released during 1995-99 (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of grant released during 2004-05 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	270.00	105.00

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	170.00	Nil
Assam	280.00	Nil
Bihar	320.00	45.00
Jharkhand	120.00	75.00
Goa	70.00	Nil
Gujarat	250.00	Nil
Haryana	210.00	45.00
Himachal Pradesh	170.00	Nil
Jammu & Kashmir	70.00	Nil
Karnataka	250.00	Nil
Kerala	190.00	Nil
Madhya Pradesh		105.00
Chhattisgarh	500.00	75.00
Maharashtra	360.00	45.00
Manipur	130.00	Nil
Meghalaya	120.00	Nil
Mizoram	80.00	75.00
Nagaland	120.00	15.00
Orissa	180.00	270
Punjab	180.00	Nil
Rajasthan	350.00	45.00
Sikkim	90.00	Nil
Tamilnadu	270.00	Nil
Tripura	80.00	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	680.00	Nil
Uttaranchal		75.00
West Bengal	220.00	45.00
A & N Island	70.00	Nil
Chandigarh Adm.	60.00	Nil

1		2	3
D & N Haveli		60.00	Nil
Daman & Diu		70.00	Nil
Delhi		70.00	Nil
Lakhsdweep		.,,f^{0_00}	Nil
Pondicherry		60.00	Nil
TOTAL	6180.00	1020.00	

A total of Rs. 161.4 lakhs as third & fourth instalments were not drawn by A & Nl (Rs. 35.40 Lakhs), D&D (Rs. 35.40 lakhs), D&NH (Rs. 30.20 lakhs), Lakshdweep (Rs. 30.20 lakhs) & Chandigarh (Rs. 30.20)

BPL and APL card holders in Madhya Pradesh

† 604. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of card holders living below as well as above poverty line in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether all sections are not adequately benefited due to high price of foodgrains distributed under this system; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to introduce a universal public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) State Government of Madhya Pradesh has issued 60.97 lakh BPL (including 13.27 lakh AAY) cards and 114.58 lakh APL cards.

(b) No, sir. All sections are beff^fited under the targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The Central Issue Price (CIP) for Rice and Wheat for different categories is given in table below. The CIP have not been revised since 1.7.2002. The Economic cost of foodgrains is Rs. 1286 per quintal for Rice and Rs. 983 per quintal for wheat. So there is a subsidy element for all categories of card holders.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.